VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

NO. 396.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Shift is principle of the control of the contro

A contract the contract of the

For the National Era.

Freedom's shrine,

And the nations came and worshipped, in a temple prove highly instructive to English readers;

with various tabular statements, which mus

and closing with a contrast between thi

Taylor, Washington, D. C.

The first article that caught our eye in this

Quarterly for July was, a review of Whittier's

Wonders never cease. When Blackwood be

comes liberal towards Americans, and the North American devotes a large portion of its pages

JOHN G. WHITTIER, we may as well admit

him to violate the staid conservatism of the

There are other articles in the Review of

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. June, 1854. New York:

P. Putnam & Co. For sale as above. Putnam's Monthly maintains its reputation

t is a well-filled number, and will furnish fair intellectual treat for anybody.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. July, 1854. Boston

Crosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by Taylor & Mau

ry, Washington, D. C.
An article on Fisher Ames and his Works

THE CAVE OF MACEPELAN AND OTHER POEMS, by James Challen. Philadelphia: C. Sherman, Print-

A hasty glance at the contents of this little volume satisfies us that it has decided merits. The introductory piece on the "Burial of

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS EXAMINED AND EXPLAIN

"Philosophy of Electrical Psychology," "Immortality Triumphant," sto., etc. De Witt & Davenport, publishers, 100 and 162, Nassau street, New

York.

This work, consisting of a series of lectures, purports to be a candid investigation of what is known as "spiritual phenomena," which the author undertakes to explain on natural

tion of the involuntary powers and instincts thuman mind. By John Bovee Dods, auth

Journal for which he indites.

sympathetic views.

that the world is growing better.

Whoever the reviewer is, he has performe

works, with a brief account of the man.

Wearing cloaks, their thoughts revealing, subterfubeheld the incense rising, and I heard the deafen-

Peals her arches gladly echo, croakings that her walls ignore, ering, greaning, shouting, swearing, deeds

Then the goddess waved her scaptre, and the passant England; but, with these exceptions, its pages of the American Public. nd the congregation answered, "Speak, thy servants will obey."
To and do my will," said Freedom, "ye who tread to matters of general literature.

THE NORTH AMBRICAN REVIEW. July, 1854. Bos my courts to-day."
ien with steps that did not falter, turned they from

er the hills and vales of labor, hastened the dispersing throng, such to his own avocation, some with weeping, som with song; and I marvelled that among them some were drag-

ging chains along, ne were starving, some were bleeding, some on to liberal reviews of such writings as those of human hearts were feeding. He who parted wife and husband, helpless babe an frantic mother, straged virtue, love, and honor, scorned the names his task with skill, not permitting his admira-tion for the poet, and his but half-concealed

of home and brother, enest turned him toward the temple, shouted more than any other—

Down this dangerous agitation, stiffe con

Freedom! Union!" rent the welkin, and a shrill and furious blast, loarse, and harsh, and hideous, sounded as a glan refer the reader. striding past,
Shook the "Union" to its centre, trying if its cord.

What is conscience to the nation? Right compared to legislation? on his broad and massive forehead, traced in burn cep imprinted, wildly glaring, stood a single word

will amply repay a perusal. Several critical papers, touching on theological subjects, ably written, will attract the attention of those of a blast for fame, And the world will panes and wonder at the bombas

linging now a peal for freedom, now for slavery

Calm and quiet, firm and fearless, beautiful beyon compare, Wearing on her brow credentials that admit her ev

country and Russia, not very favorable to the latter. One is apt to wonder what has become of the old grudge of Blackwood against the
Yankees.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY. April, 1854. Published lyptic Sketches." The works before us each and for sale as above.

The London Quarterly, of course, discusses

Russia and the Turks and the Greeks, and several English editions—a fact which attests has something to say of the Reform Bill in their merits, and commends them to the notice in this number, for the most part, are devoted

> Chemistry." New York: D. Appleton & Co.; also, Fowler & Wells, New York. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington.
>
> This is not merely a philippic against alcohol,

THE TURKISH EMPIRE; its History, Political and Religious Condition, its Manners and Customs. From the fourth German edition; with a biographical sketch of the Sultan, Omar Pacha, the Vicercy

the present moment, when the fate of Turkey is suspended upon the issue of the war waged by Russia, for its destruction. The efficial position of the intelligent author gave him every opportunity of obtaining correct information.

drawn from one of the strangest trials in the whole range of English ariminal history. No theme could be more fruitful of exciting in-

ington, D. C.
Mrs. Hents attempts in this story what so nany others have failed in, a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." That circumstance will doubt-South, at any rate, though we have understood that Southern readers prefer Mrs. Stowe's work to any of the replies. Singular! G.

The reputation of Mrs. Southworth as a

livered in the United States, as well as England, in 1851 and 1852.

Every intelligent American must have felt equal surprise and pleasure, to witness the profound and intimate knowledge of our country which Kossuth displayed in his numerous public speaches while in this country. We have been so accustomed to the blundering ignorance of the English whenever they attempt to speak of our country, that it is truly refreshing to meet with such clear and definite profiting and and residence of the Language, and Practical Exercises by M. Schole de Vere, of the University of Vir.

tional Church, author of "Apocalyptic Sketches," "Lectures on the Parables, Daniel," &c., &c. Philadelphia: Lindsey & Blakiston, 1854. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington. Also,
LECTURES ON THE MINACLES. By the same author.
We called attention a day or two age to the

ALCOHOL AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN: Being a popular scientific account of the chemical history and properties of Alcohol, and its leading effects by a beautiful colored chemical chart. By Edward L. Youmans, author of the "Class Book of

but a scientific exposition of the subject, with numerous quotations from writings of eminent medical men. It forms an excellent hand book to the temperance lecturer, and should not be

sympathy with his ardent reform spirit, to lead of Egypt, and the Sellan, omar Pacaa, no viderly of Egypt, and the members of the Turkish Cabinet. By Edward Jay Morris, late United States Charge d'Affaires at Naples. With portraits. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This work cannot fail to awaken interest at topics of peculiar interest, to which we would

> THE SECRETARY; or Circumstantial Evidence. A Novel. By the author of "Heads and Hearts, Nassau street.
>
> The incidents of this story are said to be

writer is the best guarantee for the merit of hese stories, which need no commendation at

This is a small volume, of 96 pages for

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL BRA.

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three of the poverty and ignorance of the slaveholding of ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (ave of whom may be old ones) at \$15, whereas this State has undertaken, and arrive perfected the greater portion of hereasts.

enhanced literary interest they are to receive.

"The Saxon Serf," "Holly-Wood," Leonard Wray," "Serfdom in Russia," and several principal productions of great merit, will be vigorously prosecuted to completion; and we have before us a fine collection of choice prose and poetic contributions of minor impulse to them."

The Pretence is as false and base as the action in the local ment of the saxon serf, "Holly-Wood," "Leonard Wray," "Serfdom in Russia," and several observation of the local ment of the principal productions of great merit, will be vigorously prosecuted to completion; and we have before us a fine collection of choice prose and poetic contributions of minor impulse to them."

The pretence is as false and base as the action interests they are to receive a freely suppose to the local ment of the conclusion that no sane and sober mind does seriously propose it.

But see the folly of merely ruggesting any are or receive this city, for the purpose ocongation of the town and the adjacent coast. G.

But see the folly of merely ruggesting any are or rearrant the conclusion that no sane and sober mind does seriously propose it.

But see the folly of merely ruggesting any are of feedom, or the black principal productions of minor impulse to them."

The pretence is as false and base as the action of the local ment of the merely by Southern mobis, but by S cure to it a warm welcome to the homestead of thousands of the freemen of our country.

ENCOURAGING .- A friend, in cending us six teen new subscribers from Madison, Indiana,

You see I have raised rather more tha my share of the 7,000 new subscribers. I trust overy agent for the Era has succeeded as well. With but little effort, I have no doubt they with but little effort, I have no doubt they would. The Era was never more popular than now, and it must and will be sustained. Your friends all regret exceedingly your great loss in the experiment of your Daily, but it may ultimately be promotive of your interest, by extending the circulation of the Era. You need not fear the fidelity of your early friends. The general determination is, our Era must be installed?

This is only one of the many hearty re sponses we have received to our circular letter, itely addressed to some six or seven hundre of our special friends and agents. We fully belief that, by a little extra effort on the part of our numerous friends, we shall soon rethe 7.000 additional subscribers asked for. The prospects, so far, are very encouraging.

In order to make the Era as attracti possible to the family circle, we shall begin mmediately after the adjournment of Congress, the publication of the "Saxon Serf." and several other literary productions of grea

MAIL FAILURES .- We have of late received umerous letters from subscribers residing in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa complaining that they have received no Er since about the 28th of June last. After a thorough examination into the cause of the failures, we have ascertained that the fault is in the Chicago post office, to which office the appears that mail matter has been lying at that office for upwards of four weeks, undistrib uted, owing to the fact that they have not had

Department some time since, and on Saturda last had a personal interview with Mr. I King, the obliging and energetic First Assis ant Postmasier General, who informs us that orders have been given to the postmaster a Chicago to increase his force, and to worl them day and night until the business of the office shall be fully brought up. Our subscribers may therefore expect to receive, in a few days, the missing numers of their paper; and we have every reason to believe that they will hereafter be subjected to no more such delays.

PUFFING OURSELVES .- An extract of a letter, bestowing great praise on the Era found

The Herald of Freedom" is the tit of a proposed newspaper, at the seat of Go ernment of Kansas Territory, to be common

THE CHOLERA.—The spread of this disease very general. Thus far, we have not seen

Rights," and the beauties of the peculiar man-tution, there is evidently a strong and growing under-current of thought, which points to the true source of the political and social evils and embarrassments of the South. It is only yes-terday that we falt called upon to expose the baseless grounds on which the Richmond Enquirer congratulated its readers on the possession of the institution of Slavery. We might
have saved ourselves the trouble. The same

All love of home, all pride of place,
All generous confidence and trust,
Sank smothering in that deep disgust have saved ourselves the trouble. The same paper, as well as the Examiner and Whig, have teemed with articles for a week past, which exhibit the ignorance and poverty of the State in the strongest light, and point to the free States as affording examples of well-directed industry, and consequent wealth, in order to awaken the emulation of the people. They have not hesitated to tell the truth, though not the whole truth. Whether they imagine the Goldans to be deformed and appropriate the condensation of the people. gine the Goddess to be deformed, and aprehend that an exhibition of her in a state of prehend that an exhibition of her in a state of nudity might frighten away her worshippers, or whether it is feared that her brightness might daule the eyes, we are unable to say. Certain it is, they deem it expedient to disguise her fair proportions. Of this we make no complaint. In the present foverish and excited state of the Southern mind, it is perhaps well to insinuate truth through the medium of well to insulate truth through the medium of a press in sympathy with the people, yet suffi-ciently enlightened to perceive the necessity of some radical change of policy.

Among the hopeful indications of a return-ing sense of reason in Virginia, is a long Re-

port, made to a public meeting, which we find in the three leading papers of Richmond, and ne copy, 1 year, \$2 One copy, 6 months, \$1 the press of the State. The meeting took place of the copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., 8 Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 sents commission on each new yearly, and 25 bents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subwhich we presume will be generally copied by line in 1832, or the Post Office laws, as several commerce and manufactures, and illustrative

larly a member of Congress, disclaim the obli-

gation to run down fugitive slaves, and every

newspaper and demagogue south of the Poto-

mac is utterly thunderstruck with the exhibi-

tion of bad faith. All the vials of wrath and

indignation are poured out upon his head; and

his expulsion from the halls of Congress is de-

manded, in the name of all that is honorable

among men. The Northern people have often

been frightened from their propriety by tricks

of this kind; but the day has passed and gone

forever, when they can again produce their

The clearest infractions of the laws of the

United States, when their constitutionality has

not been brought in question, have been com-mitted, not merely by Southern mobs, but by Southern States, acting in their legislative ca-

have deliberately made it a penal offence for a

postmaster to do that which the laws of the United States command him to do, viz: to de-

liver letters and papers to those to whom they are directed. The postmaster is compelled

under pains and penalties, to give notice to a

magistrate that Abolition newspapers have

been received at his office; and the magistrate

if necessary, and take out and burn the ob-

ectionable mail matter! Is it not cool impu-

dence for the authors of such laws, or their

Representatives in Washington, to talk of

honor and good faith, and to impute to others

Then there is the clause securing equality of

privileges in each State, to the citizens of the

several States, which has been utterly nullified

and repudiated by every slaveholding State

The clause referred to is a part of the same

article and section of the Constitution which

requires the rendition of fugitives from labor.

"Art. IV. SEC. 2. The citizens of each State

The first, third, and fourth sections of the

ourth article of the Constitution expressly confer power upon Congress to carry out their

several provisions; but the second section, as will be seen above, confers no power upon

qually the duty of Congress to enforce the firs

se by legislative enactment; and, with or nout an act of Congress to enforce it, there

anot be a shadow of doubt about its obliga-

urse of Southern legislation touching this use? It has been abolished, and trampled

nder foot, by men who have sworn, upon the

Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, to respect and enforce it! Every Southern State has

ee colored citizens from the North, merely

nd cruel statutes are enforced in the open

and cruel statutes are enforced in the oper face of day, in the presence of the United State District Judges, Attorneys, and Marchals! In not the very sublime of cool impudence reached when men, who have voted for or sustain such laws, talk of the sacredness of oaths? The late Judge Johnson, of South Carolina

net the admission of free colored citizens

her States was too clear to admit of argu-ant; and Mr. Benjamin admits their uncon-sutionality; yet such acts diagrace the statute

or entering their borders; and these barbs

on upon the States. Yet what has been the

ingress. If any such power exists, it is out-

the violation of oaths?

desired effect.

old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (ave of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., 1854.

The adjournment of Congress, and the cessation of our daily issue, are events to take place before the appearance of the next number of our weekly paper. If some shall regret the subsidence of excitement in our columns from these causes, many will rejoice in the enhanced literary interest they are to receive.

"The Saxon Serf," "Holly-Wood," Leonard Wray," "Serfdom in Russia," and several other principal productions of great merit, will be vigorously presecuted to completion; and we have before us a fine collection of choice prose and poetic contributions of minor importance. These, together with the mass of

ce." This table laws, there cannot be the shadow of apology shows an average value of \$25.35 per acre in for the deliberate abrogation of the Post Office the "commercial States," and of only \$5.46 laws; and South Carolina, and other Southern in the agricultural States. The latter are all | States which have nullified them, have not slaveholding, the former all free, except Lou- even alleged their unconstitutionality. They isiana and Maryland; which, by the way, are the lowest in the commercial list, except Michigan, a new State. Upon this table the Report ments at length, and makes numerous parisons of free with slave States, (designating them as commercial and agricultural. greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.

Next comes a statement of bank capital and circulation, from the report of the Secretary of is authorized to enter the post office, forcibly the Treasury, exhibiting, of course, a contrast, very disadvantageous to the South. The writer observes: "Our existing commercial dependence upon the North has converted our banks from independent State institutions into PROVINCIAL banks, because they are, by the laws of commerce, appendages to Northern trade, worked as auxiliaries during its floodobcur with our friends from Indiana, in the tide, and as subordinates required to bear an due proportion of all money pressures."

After extended comments in the same vein upon banks and kindred topics, the writer gives a table of exports and imports, with a requires the rendition of fugitives frow view of showing the backwardness of the agrialtural or slave States. He argues justly, that the exportations are the natural basis of foreign trade, and that since the South or agricultural section makes the exports, it should make the imports also, to a great extent.

Then follows the tables of tonnage of the several States, showing equally to the disadvantage of the agricultural, or slave States—this, notwithstanding the fact that the South abounds in the best lumber, which is growing carce in the North.

The Report winds up with a string of patri-otic Resolutions, in which the members of the meeting declare their purpose to patronize Virginia importers, Virginia mechanics, and Virginia literature, in preference to that of all other countries. The latter, in particular, is the hardest penance which the Report enjoins, and may be called the "self-denying ordi-

side of this section, and must be applicable to the whole of it. Allowing it to exist, it becomes "A Farmer," advances views and pressimilar to those of the Report, and the editorials of the Richmond papers appear to en-dorse them heartily. We regard it as a hopeful sign of the times. The specious falsification of fact by which Elwood Fisher for a time ecived the South, are now seen in their true light, and are openly discarded. It is true that in moments of intense sectional bitterness the editors and orators of the South fall back upon Fisher's fallacies, but the current now sets in an opposite direction; and intelligent men are coming to see that it is best to publish the dmit and expose in detail the i rity of the South in all the arts

to Freedom by promoting emancipation. It is discreditable to Delaware, that the owners of Whigs and Democrats have passed away—they voice; or if this were not so, it would be utterly

ly reduced.

"Art. IV. Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fied, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The first, third, and fourth sections of the

ent step, designed to prepare the public mind false statements, purporting to be taken from usly design making war for the conquest of inferences drawn from them turned to ridicule, the island; but the ultimate end is the legali- the champions of Slavery have the disc zation of the slave trade, the hollow pretences to say no more about the matter. Confident of the committee and of the Senator from that their readers will never see the Anti-Sla-Delaware to the contrary notwithstanding. very papers, they feel perfectly assured that When such men come forward with affected their manufactured statistics will never be exceed for the suppression of the slave trade, it posed to the contempt of their readers. This s time for men who candidly and honestly deest the traffic to be on their guard.

A KANSAS PAPER,-We have received a circular containing proposals for publishing a weekly political journal at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, entitled the "Kansas Free al vigilance is the price of Liberty." It is to ommence by the middle of August or first of tember. George Brewster, Esq., is the pub-

We are favorably impressed by a peru-al of a circular of the Batavia Institute, at Ba avia, Kane county, Illinois. H. W. Williams,

nd the Pennsylvania Freeman, two able Abotion papers of the Garrison school, have been

ATTENDED FRANCES AND AND ADDRESS AND ADDRE

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. two thousand slaves are permitted to control ninety thousand freemen, fetter their control trade, whether originating in mere levity or in ninety thousand freemen, fetter their consciences, degrade their nationality, and impede the general prosperity by continuing a system as barbarous as it is impolitic. Why do not Anti-Slavery Whigs and Democrats throw Anti-Salvery Whigs and Democrate shrow aside the shackles of party, and co-operate for and ridioulous failure. In all probability, the the only object which at present engages the public opinion of the South would condemn attention of men? The old issues between the measure with emphatic if not unanimous cease to form topics of discussion in public or in private; and the parties formed upon them against the slave trade. But if we suppose these obstacles overcome, still an attempt to revive the slave trade would encounter the slough" of the locust. None but dead men, united opposition of Christendom. So that, in

University Magazine, is in almost a desponding Among the reasons which they suggest for vein, from the apprehension that the slave he withdrawal of the Squadron from the Afri- power may extort dishonorable compliances can coast is the expense, which amounts annu- from England, in her necessities growing out events in Russian history, the power of the Czar ally to eight hundred thousand dollars. But of the war with Russia. The writer, however, do the committee propose to discontinue the ventures to hope that the slave power may be squadron, and thereby save the money? Not overthrown, or that, at any rate, John Bull will at all. They simply propose to transfer it have virtue enough to resist the exactions it from the coast of Africa to that of Cuba and may make. The article from Fraser's Maga-Porto Rico, there to be employed for the same zine is one of the ablest and most accurate purpose. Mr. Latrobe shows that this transfer | criticisms upon American affairs, which we rean only save the difference in the cost of remember to have seen in a foreign journal. Power would explode the fictitious bubble, and transporting supplies to the coast of Africa; The author deals with the same topics which show the empty gasconade which has been the database of Africa; the Dublin writer discusses, but cherishes a imposed upon the credulity of mankind.

the Dublin writer discusses, but cherishes a imposed upon the credulity of mankind.

In the first place, the Russians are barba-

for the re-establishment of piracy. No doubt, a present actuating motive with the committee is the protection of filibustering against Cuba—or, probably, the Administration seri-It is a maxim, that "honesty is the best policy;" and we have an abiding conviction that

outhern men will come to see that truth is better than error, even in reference to the workings of the Slavery system. We tion on this subject, an article in the last num-ber of the London Quarterly, which quotes ago, that the Virginians, in order to arouse the public to the importance of industrial enterprises, had found it necessary to abandon and to expose the false statem minds. May we not hope that a similar tingency may induce them to abandon o

New Cotton.—Two bales of new grop cotton were received at New Orleans on the 25th, not the chivalrous Enquirer and the philosophi-

by a band of pirates? If this wholesale destruction has been authorized by the Federal tains a biographical sketch of the life of this from the National escutcheon. The guilty par- editor, and the founder of the paper, in May, ties, whether high or low, who have authorized this cowardly act, should be degraded from the conductor, during which time he, perhaps, did

such satisfaction from an insignificant village. able powers of mind, or skill in compositi The pretence is as false and base as the action | which was the secret of his success.

parte was only expelled by the snows, with his Southern proclivities, but always counseled little aid from the hands of the invincible Czar moderation. Peace to his ashes!

G. and his allies. That, in spite of these recent should have become so overshadowing in its proportions, in the public apprehension, only proves the great influence of the London Times. and other organs of Toryism and Absolutism. An attentive glance at well-known facts might have satisfied any one, in advance, that the first shock of arms with any first-rate

more sanguine and hopeful spirit. He speaks of send-ding the recaptured Africans to their native country.

The truth is, that we have no faith in the false pretences under which this nefarious sendeme has been clocked. We shall regard the withdrawal of the African Squadron as tantamount to the repeal of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade; and we are surpression of the slave trade trade that the s

ble militia, without discipline or spirit.

The power of merely agricultural commun ties to pay taxes, in comparison with such as have commerce and manufactures, is seen illustrated in this country in the different secti trated in this country in the different sections of the Union. The people of the State of North Carolina, numbering nine hundred thousand inhabitants, pay a tax—for county, State, and municipal purposes—of something less than half a million of dollars, and feel themselves grievously burdened; those of New York city, with only about six hundred thousand inhabitants, in 1853 paid a tax exceeding five millions! This single fact will serve to illustrate the relative reserves of Pressie and those of the relative resources of Russia and those of England and France. We commend to those who desire informs

of politics. His authority is therefore ur estimate of that country. from Corpus Christi, reports that Captain Van Buren, with twelve soldiers, followed a party of twenty-five Camanches a distance of 300 miles, attacked and defeated them, killing sev-

alleged defaulter for \$100,000, died on the night of the 26th, at Kingston, Canada, after a

stations which they disgrace.

We care not which party was in the right, State of Virginia, than even the ablest of the in the trifling affair which led to the demand of an apology. It is immaterial. There could she gave to the nation during that period. Mr. under no circumstances be the slightest justifi-cation of the cowardly vengeance which has been taken. It is preposterous to pretend that the honor of the American Nation demanded

dency.

Mr. Ritchie always bore the reputation of version, appeared in "Le Republicain," of Nev

The New York Herald has a good article on this subject, going to show that the Union is in no danger from what are called "sectional parties." The writer enters into an analysis of the Presidential votes at different periods, from which it appears that, in the earlier years of the Republic, the contests between the elder Adams and Jefferson, Madison and De Witt Clinton, were decided by almost exclusively

WHO DIE IN NEW YORK?—We learn from such presses and advocates—an 'acquiecces in the New York Evening Post, in the outrage." hat, from the beginning of the cholers in that ity, the present season, to the 22d of July, a 31; and that of these, 122 were natives of th

will not compel Mr. John Van Buren to fight a duel, which is very kind in him.

Government, ages will not wash out the shame gentleman. He was the father of the present

be called not to wage. There can be no doubt that a hearty union among all the friends of freedom in Delaware would insure a complete vistory, almost without a struggle.

THE ELAVE TRADE.

The President of the American Clonization Society, J. H. B. Latrobe, Eq., of Baltimore, has protested, in a foreible letter to Senator Pearce, against the proposition of the committee among the faithful men of the North. And it is because the proposition of the Committee and thus weakens the cause of the shows clearly that the pretences which the committee and thus weakens the cause of the shows clearly that the pretences which the committee and that the pretences which the matter, that the equadrons, English and American, I reason for the same of the South, have nearly succeeded in a support solider to the committee of weatern of the committee and in suppressing the matter, that the equadrons, English and American, I reason for the south are dead of the subtraction, and the sweet matter, that the equadrons, English and American, I reason for the action to the inflamous traffic. The committee admit that the requadrons, English and American, I reason for the south and and the sweet to shared in the first of the south that the equadrons, English and American, I reason for the south the matter, that the equadrons, English and American, I reason for the south the first of the committee of wax accounts of the inflamous traffic. The committee admit that the requadrons, English and American, I required the substanding that England and all Europe proposed, have no foundation in fact. It is clear, from the committee's own account of the inflamous traffic. The committee admit that the requadrons which there are all the strength of the substanding that England and all Europe which has been one of the Sustanding that England and all Europe which has been for eviring the strength of the substanding that England and all Europe which has been one of the Sustanding that England and all Europe within the substanding that England and all Europ

The friends of Freedom are cheered with a hopeful prospect that liberty will facilly triumph in this Territory. We believe that there is, to-day, a majority of the settlers in favor of Freedom, and emigration is only just fairly commenced from the free States. Threefourths of those coming from Missouri are coming to get away from Slavery, and will, consequently, vote for Freedom. Some slaveholders have said that they were not going to venture into the Territory until the queeton should be decided, and a few slaveholders have should be decided, and a few slaveholders have declared their intention to go for Freedom for they say the price of a few slaves is nothing to

tering unction to their souls. "Eternal vigil-ance is the price of liberty." Friends of Freedom, we must not put off our armor until the victory is fairly won. But let us watch with vigilance, and ever meet the enemy with the artillery of truth, and they will surely be our.

POPULAR LIBERTY AND ITS PRIENDS A letter from Schator Chase to Governo Kossuru, of which the following is an English

Social virtues. Few Washington, U. S., June 26, 1854.

ceased to control the course of her National Legislation, and a wise, earnest, courageous, end impartial spirit of Justice and Liberty shall have been inaugurated as the vital principle of her National Administration.

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION. The New York Tribune has the following: "Let Whigs, Democrats, and Free Sollers who mean to have the great wrong of 1854 re dressed, be sent as delegates from each county so that the Convention may embody and give

The scriptural quotation made by this uner, have not, so far as we have been

mit of pre-empt Instead of adopt had the Indian changed the tree ison and the oth

Native America interest; and this was done in orde thought the Ca stood " this: but sagacity." Thes miliarly and not FOR KAN The first part Territory of Kan yesterday aftern sons being presei and, as the tra hearty cheers. persons, young a rom Vermont, culated that the sions on the rou Another, and will start from the At Worce accession of twe etrong of purpos for summer resid

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HOW SENATOR CHASE RUINED HIMSELF.

ruined in the same way. And though a seat in the Senate, as at present constituted, implies more of duty and self-denial than of pleasure and honor, yet, no doubt, the Argus regards it a mile and a half from Wilmington, experience of present constitution.

vindicating it from sundry criticisms passed upon it, he says:

"I had a motive in what I did, and a motive which I supposed would be patent enough to every intelligent Catholic, but it seems that in this I overrated their sagacity, and of course must suffer for my missake. The end I had in view was, I am sure, such as every Catholic who is, and every foreigner who wishes to become, a citizen of this Union would have hearty approved; and, believing that I enjoyed the ufidence of the Catholic public, I felt very of accomplishing it. But I was mistaken, by the hastiness and passion of measures, and passion of measures of one family were interested their sagacity, and of course having died of cholera on Friday and Saturday—a father, mother, and two sons. Three children survive, two of whom are very sick.

The firm of P. A. & J. A. Allbeau and an analysis of the control of the contr come, a citizen of this Union would have heartily approved; and, believing that I enjoyed the confidence of the Catholic public, I felt very sure of accomplishing it. But I was mistaken, and, by the hastiness and passion of my Catholic friends, it has been defeated.

"But allow me, gentlemen, to conclude by calling your attention to one or two facts, which there is the control of the control o

behould be known without my telling them.

We Catholics are in a small minority, and the mentionent of the country is strongly Anti-Catholic. Every measure that we oppose as hostile to us, the country will favor and adopt; and Miss Fillmore, the only daughter of Ex-President Fillmore,

DEATH OF MISS FILLMORE.—We learn that

Miss Fillmore, the only daughter of Ex-President Fillmore, died at Aurora, New York, at
dent Fillmore, died at Auro

The first party from this city for the new Territory of Kansas left the Worcester depotyesterday afternoon, a large number of persons being present to witness their departure, and, as the train started, greet them with hearty cheers. The party consisted of sixteen persons, young and active men, of whom three were from this city, three from Roxbury, four from Vermont, and two from Lynn. It is calculated that the party will receive large accessions on the route between this and St. Louis.

Another, and probably much larger party, will start from this city on the 1st of August.

At Worcestor, the Kansas party received an accession of twenty-nine, which, the Spy saye, are "stalwart men, strong in their bodies, and strong of purpose." They take with them tents for summer residences, hatchets, ploughs, and

The Milwaukie Free Democrat reprints a paragraph from a Wisconsin paper, complimenting highly the recent argument of Braon Paine against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act, but expressing great regret that "his unfortunate idiosynoresise of opinion should close against him other eminences which years and study would so well fit him to adorn;" and under the caption "Ruining one's self—a Case in Point," relates an incident in Representatives to Congress and a Lorielland Representative to Congress and Co

The total number of deaths in N. York during the past week was 1,140, of which 241

part of those who voted for it, though some of them, we doubt not, acted from good motives."

How men can act from good motives, in performing "a deed of bad faith," the Journal does not explain, and we do not understand.

Selling Liquon on the Sabnath.—We regret to learn that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rendered a decision on the 26th instant, in one of Mayor Conrad's Sunday law casses, to the effect that selling liquor on Sunday did not constitute a disorderly house, but was only a finable offence. The Mayor had taken the ground that the license covers six days, and does not warrant selling on the seenth. It is supposed from this decision that all taverns that can afford to pay the fine will now keep open on Sunday.

Suicide.—A Dr. Jayne blew himself and house up, at Nashville, on the night of the 25th inst, by putting a keg of powder under it. Four adjoining buildings were burned with it.

A Paranear An Arkansas paper publishes

We find the following interesting statement in the National Intelligencer of Friday morning. We think we have perceived, of late, a growing spirit of Emancipation in the South, sometimes exhibited in the last will and test ament of the dying, and sometimes by the dead of the living. Such testimonies to the cause of humanity and justice cannot fail to the people, National South and South seed to the people, Teach and South seed as health and seed to the seed on sealars a little. Let it be a netional victory—a triumph of right over wrong.

Respectfully yours, so.,

San'l D. Houston.

In the newspapers of this country, we have seen but few and feeble attempts to temper the storm of indignation with which the tidings of this disgraceful affair have everywhere been very some seen but few and feeble attempts to temper the storm of indignation with which the tidings of this disgraceful affair have everywhere been very some seen but few and feeble attempts to temper the storm of indignation with which the tidings of this disgraceful affair have everywhere been very some seen but few and feeble attempts to temper the storm of indignation with which the tidings of this disgraceful affair have everywhere been very some seen but few and feeble attempts to temper the storm of indignation with which the tidings of the storm of indignation with which the storm of indignation with which the storm of indignation with which the storm of the storm of indignation with which the storm of the storm of indignation with which the storm of the storm of indignation with which the storm of the

person and other emborates which address and other emborates which address and other the option. The fall has been address and other the option. The fall has been address and the state Chane, as follows:

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communication are already known to our read-ers; but the appeal here made will not be in

KANSAS TERRITORY, KANSAS RIVER, July 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: Through your valuable paper, I wish to say a few words to you, and the Anti-Slavery friends throughout the nation. I wish to state a few facts, and then let the good sense

friends of Freedom, throughout this Nation.
Let each one share a little. Let it be a national viotory—a triumph of right over wrong.
Respectfully yours, &c.,
San'l D. Houston.

teach a beautiful moral lesson to the people,
North and South, and we hail them as the harbingers of a better cra. The statement of the
Intelligencer furnishes an illustration of the injustice and cruelty of Illinois and Indiana, at
the same time that it redounds so much to
the honor of citizens of Georgia.

A CASE OF CONSOIENCE OR LAW.
Where shall they go? This is a question
for the friends of colonization to answer.

We have received the following facts from
the Secretary of the American Colonization
Society. They were communicated to him by
one of the executors, a gentleman well known
to us, of the very highest respectability.

About a year ago, a gentleman residing in
Georgia departed this life, leaving a very large
estate, consisting mainly of lands and negroes.
He left a will in due form, of which he appoint
of five persons executors. Upon an examina-

of half a million of dollars to the sufferers. It is assumed that Capt. Hollins literally fulfilled his instructions. The policy of destroying the town, even if we had a right to do so under national law, is very questionable."

If the purpose of the Administration and Captain Hollins was to equander half a million of the people's meanage a new feetings.

of the people's money, a new face is put on the matter, and the people of this country of course have no right to complain? Ridiculous as this suggestion is, it seems to us to be the most rational that has been offered.

A poem commemorative of the destruc tion of San Juan is so much desired, that the offer of a prize is spoken of. Captain Hollins will be immortalized. Couldn't something be said in it of the commander of the revenue cutter who brought Burns back to slavery? Posterity may be disposed to cherish the memory of both of these gentlemen, as of all other prominent participants in noble deeds!

A correspondent at Steubenville writes the Editor of the National Era, as follows: The recent outrage perpetrated by the Slave Power, with the assistance of Northern Ar-nolds, has roused a spirit of resistance among the masses in this State, which I sincerely hope will not be quieted until the last vestige of Slavery support shall be swept from our na-tional statute book. It is to be regretted that this popular feeling was not more fully repre-sented in the Columbus Convention of the 13th instant. The resolutions there adopted are teo tame to draw to their support, as the basis of an Anti-Slavery Party, the sincere haters of

At a meeting of the People, irrespective of party, held in the court-house in this city, on the 4th instant, Judge McDonald, a Democrat tried and true, presiding, the resolutions herewith enclosed were unanimously adopted.

Among these resolutions are the following:

"That henceforward there can be but two

parties in this country—the party of Slavery and the party of Freedom.

"That we are in favor of the repeal of so much of the Kansas and Nebraska bill as abmation.

The country and a decree obtained authorizing and requiring the executors to deliver the negroes to the Colonization Society, for transportation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their ation to Liberia; and also to settle upon their will. He says: "I have an earnest and abiding solicitude to send them to Liberia. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the idea of these people remaining here, in a state of bondage, contrary to the most ardent desire of their late master." And again: "Should I labor under any misapprehension in regard to this subject inhabitants of all our National Territories." whether now in possession, or hereafter to

"That we will vote for no man for any Na "That we will vote for no man for any National, State, or county effice, who may be required, in his official capacity, to act in relation to the question of human liberty, who is not an open and publicly avowed friend of the practical measures indicated in the two preceding resolutions.

"That while a Shannon, a Disney, a Green, and the Shannon, a Disney, a Green, and a Green, and a Green, and a Green, a Green, and a Green, a Green, a Green, a Green, a Gree

and an Olds, basely cringing, bowed the supple knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, we fee ple knee to the dark spirit of Slavery, we feel called upon to express our heartfelt thanks to our immediate representative, the Hon. Andrew Stuart, who, 'faithful among the faithless,' fearlessly and truly represented the views and feelings of his constituents, and the principles of republican government. And we say to him, in all sincerity, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!'"

THE PROSPECT IN OHIO. To the Editor of the National Era: Since our State Convention, I have visited number of counties in the interior of the State and have addressed Anti-Nebraska meetings The people turned out in great numbers hear the question discussed. The masses of the people are fully awake, and Whige and Free-Soilers, with many influential Democrats. Free-Soilers, with many influential Democrats, are cordially uniting in support of the Republican nominations. With one or two exceptions, the entire Whig and Free Soil press of the State are giving the nominations a hearty support. Among Democratic papers that are heartily supporting the ticket, we notice the Canton Transcript and Cincinnati Daily Folksblatt. The Sandusky Daily (Democratic) Mirror has hoisted at its most head the ticket, and noticed favorably the Convention, but has not yet taken down the Hunker ticket, leaving it to the Democratic voters to choose between the to the Democratic voters to choose between the two tickets. Several Anti-Nebraska Demoty o tickets. Several Anti-Nebraska Democratic papers in the northwest part of the State have not yet committed themselves on the question. Among the neutral papers, the Columbus Elevator, and the Massillon News, warmly support the ticket. The Cincinnati Daily Commercial, and the Daily Capital City Fuct, are also rendering the movement important aid, by chronicling the Anti-Nebraska movements, and by giving favorable notices of the candidates. The Commercial had recently a strong article supporting Mr. Blickenderfer, the nominee for Board of Public Works, which will do good. That paper has now the largest circulation of any secular paper west of the will do good. That paper has now the largest circulation of any secular paper west of the Alleghany mountains. Its daily circulation is several hundred over ten thousand, and exceeds the combined circulation of four leading Cincinnati Dailies, and its weekly circulation is very large. We shall receive important aid also from the religious press. Besides that portion of the religious, which has been hitherto decidedly Anti-Slavery, the Western Christian Advance of Cincinnati is doing great good by tion of the religious, which has been hitherto decidedly Anti-Slavery, the Western Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati, is doing great good by giving prominence to the Anti-Nebraska movements. A late number devotes two columns to chronicling Anti-Nebraska movements. This paper has a circulation of 25,000, and will do great good in Hamilton county; it is estimated that there are 6,000 German Democratic voters. Three thousand of these are Catholics, and three thousand are not. The Catholics will generally vote the Hunker ticket, and the others the Republican ticket. This alone, without any concession from American Democrats, will give the Republican ticket 2,000 majority in Hamilton county. An influential citizen of Bellefontaine informs me that Logan county will give 1,000 or 1,500 majority for the Republican ticket.

In Franklin county our friends have a great deal of strength and talent on their side. On their side is the Daily State Journal, (Whig;) Daily Fact, (Independent;) Columbian, (Free Soil,) and Elevator, (Independent,) all able papers. A number of influential Damocrats, in this county, are warm advocates of the movement. Among these are Judge Swan, our nominee for Suprems Judge; P. W. Andrews, his talented law partner, formerly a member of the Legislature; A. P. Stone, formerly Democratic Congressman, and Otto Dressel, a German lawyer, and talented speaker.

The prospects in all parts of the State are very flattering.

J. ELLIOTT.

POLITICAL INTRILIGENCE

NA similar demonstration came off in Washington county, July 1, where the people without distinction of party united in the nomination of candidates for county officers, and passed resolutions denouncing the Democratic delegation from Iowa in Congress, for voting for the Kansaa-Nebraska bill.

Wisconsin.—The Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, a Holland Dutch paper, and Democratic in politice, speaks quite favorably of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Madison, on the 13th instant, and commends its platform as one upon which all lowers of Freedom and haters of Slavery and Oppression can rally. The Nieuwsbode, in a previous number, said it had witnessed enough of the action of President Pierce's administration to satisfy it of its insincerity and blind devotion to the slave power, and declared that it would no longer be trammelled by pasty, but should support such principles as it thought right, and best adapted to promote the welfare of humanity.

Chio.—The Bay City Daily Mirror (Sandusky) is a thorough Democratic paper (edited by the Hon. Joseph Cable, ex.M. C.,) but it is not willing to swallow the Nebraska swindle.

In the seventh district, the Zenia Torchlight

In the seventh district, the Zenia Torchlight hopes Aaron Harlan will be nominated by the people for re-election to Congress, by acciamation, and without the formality of a Conven-

THE LIQUOR VOTE IN CONGRESS.

Total yeas from free States (for the reform) Total year from slave States (for the reform)
Total nays from free States (against reform) Total nays from slave States (against reform) The vote being thus equal, Speaker Boyd, (making 55 to 8 from the slave States,) voted No, and killed Temperance Reform in the Na-

The vote being thus cqual, Speaker Soyd, (making \$10 to 8 from the alrest Stated) voted No, and killed Temperance Reform in the Native county of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of th

insists on the former. The Administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to

the position of the negotiations.

This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu, to all out of the court circle. The King and Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and, in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

The ATT NUTH RUSSA—We observed some days ago, with pleasure, an article in the dishilat paper, intimating that an additional treaty had been, or was about to be concluded between M. doe log the Senate bill No. 96, to earry the National Whig party, and it rucks in an office any the Senate bill No. 96, to earry the National Whig party, and it rucks in the Auditional treaty and the accordance of the Stockal, Austina Charge of Africans at one, was the ocean Charge of Africans at the ocean of its stipulations, and a very important one, was the ocean for the state of the Senate with the ocean of its stipulations, and a very important one, was the ocean of its stipulations, and a very important one, was the ocean of the state—that is, that free sky which we find was concluded to Search Wednesdy by the asset of the Senate of Senate, Monday, July 31, 1854.

Mr. Seward, From the Committee on Penson and the theoretically of the Senate of Senate Whigh Senate Sena

at Worcester on the 20th day of July current, call upon the Republicans of each of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to elect a number of delegates, equal to three times the number of Representatives to which they are entitled in the General Court, to attend a State Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for State officers, and to take such other action as may be thought proper, in order to promote the cause of resistance to the Slave Power.

[From the Louisville Journal.] "I have understood that Mr. Douglas's house

mighty was feeling for him?"

The Indianapolis Sentinel gave this as a passage from Colonel Lane's speech at the recent State Convention of Indiana, and other papers have concequently denounced Col. L. for blasphemy. We had no doubt, when we saw the passage, of its being a fabrication, and so it turns out to be. The Indiana State Journal says that Col. Lane's remarks were as follows:

"The parameters of the same and the same and the same are says that Col. Lane's remarks were as follows: "The newspapers inform us that the house of this arch-traitor to Freedom has recently been stricken by lightning. In view of the enormity of his offence, he (Lane) did not won-

CONGRESS. THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESS

Senate, Friday, July 28, 1854.

enable him to put upon its passage, without reading, a bill establishing the post routes of the United States, which he averred contained nothing extraneous, and reposled no routes on the United States, which he averred contained the United States here provided the United States here provided the House of Representatives any efficial information remains relative to the demand for satisfaction which was made in the name of the United States upon the authorities of freely that the President be the demand for satisfaction which was made in the name of the United States upon the authorities of freely that the President be requested to furnish to the House opies of the instructions given to the House opies of the United States upon the authorities of freely that the President be requested to furnish to the House opies of the instructions given to the House opies of the Instruction given to the House opies of the Instruction given to the House opies of the Instruction given to the House opies of the In

implied.
Mr. Disney. Then put it in.
Mr. Peckham. It is a request, not an imperative demand.
Mr. Chandler inserted the phrase.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.—We observed some days ago, with pleasure, an article in the official paper, intimating that an additional treaty had been, or was about to be, concluded between M. de Stockl, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Weshington and our Coverment, and we was a superfection of the Senate bill No. 96, to carry out the bontracts with the ocean mail steamers, for carrying the mails for the year ending line 30, 1855.

The law which this man was engaged in executing, when killed, was one, the constitutionality of which was much doubted. It was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Massachusts, and denied by that of Wisconsin. He earnestly opposed granting pensions in cases arising in the civil service of the United States. Mr. Weller appealed to the Senator from Mississippi to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Clay defended the report of the majority of the committee, and denounced that made by Messra. Summer and Seward, and, in doing so, used language for which he was called to order.

Mr. Case said he was unwilling to hazard the River and Harbor bill, by discussing any other measure. But, at a proper time, he would vote for the bill. This man fell in the heliest cause, in defending the Constitution of the United States from a ruthless and violent assault.

Mr. Wade hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. The constitutionality of the law was disputed, and it might be adjudged to be unconstitutional. If so, Congress would be awkwardly situated, in granting a pension to

withdrawn. The constitutionality of the law was disputed, and it might be adjudged to be unconstitutional. If so, Congress would be awkwardly situated, in granting a pension to a man who was enforcing an unconstitutional

House of Representatives thereto. The question pending was on adding to the House amendment a provise that the contracts made by the President shall be conditional, and subject to the approval of Cangress. Adopted.

The following bill from the House was considered and passed:

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay John Charles Fremont \$183,000 for seed furnished the California Indians in 1851.

On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

House of Representatives, July 29, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole of the full benefits of these treaties."

In the case then stands thus: Lands acquir.

This is a work which should be in the possession of every American citizen, as it contains facts and arguments relating to Slavery with which every man should be familiar, respectably at this particular time, when the aggressions of the Slave Power apan the Federal Government renders it necessary for every man to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The book is both interesting and important matter, relating to the question of American Slavery.

This is a work which should be in the possession of every American citizen, as it contains facts and arguments relating to Slavery with which every man should be familiar, repeating at the power apan the Federal Government renders it necessary for every man to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The book is both interesting and important matter, relating to the question of American Slavery.

This is a work which should be familiar, relating to flavery.

This is a work which should be familiar, relating to flavery.

This is a work which should be sand argument relating to flavery American citizen, as it contains facts and argument relating to flavery American citizen, as it contains facts and argument relating to flavery American citizen, as it contains facts and argument relating to flavery American citizen, as it contains facts and argument relating to

THE WRIGS OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH The Whigs of the North and the South.

The Louisville Journal would gladly preserve the National Whig party, and it racks its brains to discover some plan by which its object can be effected. It has finally come to the following result:

"If the Whigs of the North shall be willing to let the Southern Whigs think, and feel, and speak, and vote as they please upon the Nebraska law, and if the Southern Whigs shall phearfully account the same fractory to their

for information as to the destruction of San Juan del Norte, (or Greytown,) by Captain Holling in command of the United States also looped as y instructions are better than previous advices.

Mr. Heater submitted a resolution calling for information as to the destruction of San Juan del Norte, (or Greytown,) by Captain Holling in command of the United States also of the William Holling by the Government, Adopted.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Fortification bill, without amendment;

The Post Office Appropriation bill, without amendment;

The bill establishing post routes in the United States was received from the House, read that the time in the set of September 2, 1860.

The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed.

Mr. House of Representatives, July 28, 1854.

Mr. House of Representatives, July 28, 1854.

Mr. Olds moved a suspension of the rules, to onable birm to put upon its passage, without a redirect of the United States, which he evered contained to the United States, wh

N. B. Newspapers publishing the above, together with this notice, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to Alonzo D. Ferren, will receive, free of postage, ten copies o the Manual.

MACH. 2000.200

Important Work for the Present Time! HISTORY OF CUBA: ITS PAST AND PRESENT BY MATURIN M. BALLOU.

(IVING a Political, Historical, and State

Boston Journal.

The above work is in active preparation, will be issued in a few days.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO.,

July 21—2aw3w Publishers, Boston

CALVERLEY & HOLMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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LETTER XVII. BLAVERY HAS NOT BEEN LEGALIZED SINCE

1789, OR AT THAT PERIOD.

and the logal foundation of alareholding, they are never known to resort to the States as a shield of alarery, or anywise countries, they are never known to resort to the state mean, aided by a few others not so prominent, do we owe the present Constitutions for its warranty. To do this would be giving it an origin too modern to this would be giving it an origin too modern. It would be placing it on too rague and uncertain a basis. It would unsettis all claims to describe the legal tenure of previously existing Slating a particular and the constitutions have been formed. At the continuous have been formed. At the continuous have been cast the legal tenure of previously existing Slating I have now proved as the proposition of the United States in a shail of the asperations which have been cast upon it, that it may shine forth in its natival to propositions have now proved as the proposition of the proposition of the United States in a shail of the state is assailed.

It may not be considered as the constitution, and any of the state is assailed. It was not been cast upon it, that it may shine forth in its natival to propositions have now proved as the proposition of the United States in a shail of the proposition of the United States in a shail of all account of the United States in a shail of all accounts and the constitution of the United Constitutions of the United States in a shell of all accounts and the constitution of the United Constitution of the United States in a shell of all accounts and the constitution of the United States in a shell of all accounts and the transferred to eschew all agitation, in Congress to the shear of the she

would be placing it on too rargue and uncertain a hasis. It would unsettis all claims to allow property prior to the date of the new constitutions have been farmed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions have been farmed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions have been farmed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions have been farmed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions have been farmed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions have been farmed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions have been farmed. At the same time, the fact of forming such new Constitutions of the kind can or need by the such that the

ful appears.
In my next letter, I shall bring forward some important Southern concessions and testimonies on the subject.

WILLIAM GOODELL.

leaving them wide open to its dark inundations—Territories which had been declared forever free by what was considered, at the time, to be a solemn and irrepealable compact—startled the good people of Connecticut from their slumbers, and rallied them to the polls at their late State election in April, and the ballot boxes rang out their indignant "No." This was the great issue in that election, and never was there a political revolution in any State more complete and signal. It was attended with no storm of popular excitement. It was conducted with remarkable moderation and calmness. Hardly a leaf trembled in the breeze. It was the natural, spontaneous uprising of the people, to avert a great impending calamity, and save themselves and their country from its disastrous consequences. Outside of the pale of the Governmental officials, there was hardly a voice of dissent. The result, sir, was what we should naturally expect. Both branches of the Legislature were overwhelmingly opposed to the odious measure. Soon after convening, early in the month of May, the subject was brought up, and resolutions presented, declaring it to be violative of the public faith, destructive of mutual confidence, subversive of the fundamental principles of natural justice, and threatening the stability of this Government; and they instructed their Senators, and earnestly requested their Representatives, to oppose it by all honorable means, and to the last extremity. These resolutions passed the House by a vote of nearly three to one, and in the Senate with only a single negative.

Now, I submit to the consideration of honoractively on the side of freedom.

passed the House by a-voite of nearly three to one, and in the Senate with only a ningle negative.

Now, I submit to the concideration of honorable Senators, whether there was ever a fairer, foller, more explicit and anthoristive expression of the popular sentiments of any State, anywhere, at any time, on any question? The Legislature expressed the sentiments of the people of Connections on that magnetions of the people of Connections to that magnetions of the same and was any time, on any question? The Legislature expressed the sentiments of the people of Connections to that magnetions of the same and the sentiments of the people of Connections to that magnetions question. There was hardly a discordant note from any quester of the State. These resolutions were duly forwarded to Congress. The freshed and the sentiments for the final action of the Senate, and the state of this time. The sent of the sent of

FIGURE OF HOX. HE SHERMAL MIL.

to be proud, and less that I should wish to blot?"

That State, air, of which the late Mr. Calhoun, in a speech delivered on this floor, in February, 1847, said, with a magnanimity worthy of his great name:

"It is owing mainly to the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, that we have a Federal instead of a National Government—the best Government instead of the worst and most intolerable on earth. Who are the men of these States to whom we are indebted for this excellent form of Government? I will name them—their names ought to be written on brass, and live forever. They were Chief Justice Ellsworth and Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Judge Patterson, of New Jersey. The other States further south were blind; they did not see the further south were southerned; the

It is meet and proper that the State of Ells-worth and Sherman, who would not admit slavery into the Constitution on any terms, the State of Putnam and Hale, who fought hero-ically for freedom, should speak out clearly at such a crisis, and call upon us to tear off from

very.

My honorable colleague has undertaken, for the third or fourth time, to prove the Missouri Monroe, together with those of all his unrivaled Cabinet, Calhoun, Crawford, Wirt, and John Q. Adams, against the argument and opinion of my colleague.

of my colleague.

I have the happiness to agree with my colleague in the principle of popular sovereignty, only we chance to have opposite views in carrying it out. He favored the Nebraeka-Kansas bill for one great reason that I opposed it. He regarded it as promotive of the principle of popular sovereignty, whereas I considered it, in all its details and tendencies, as subserving the antagonistic principle of elarcholding sovereignty; and every day's development, since its passage, has been confirming the correctness of this view.

friends of freedom, good faith, honor, and hon-esty, going to proclaim a new and independ-ent political organization? The country is waiting, impatiently waiting, the action of our friends in Washington, who have so nobly withstood the slave power, and its adherents from the North. Let them act, and act promptly. The spirit abroad amongst the people wil at the first opportunity, tell fearfully against all who have directly or indirectly aided the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska fraud. But there is a settlement to be had with these men. that is for freedom against slavery, and I have pledged a life-long warfare against all who have had a hand in repealing the Missouri Compromise act. There never has yet been a

Carolina, the man who is reported to have said, in a public speech before a literary institution at the South, that it was quite enough for a mechanic to be able to count the inches on a

foot rule or a carpenter's square.

I had hoped that the Homestead or free land bill would become a law this winter, and thus put an end to speculating in the public lands of the West; but a Congress that would attempt to pass the Nebraska bill will never do anything to favor the laboring classes.

Clearfield County, Pa .- I intend, God willing, to start next week for the West-to see Kansas. I would like to know where the Massachusetts company have their agent located there, that I could see him. I wish to cast in my mite with them, to have seven thousand in-dependent voters there in two years. I am sixty-one years of age, and am not able to do much at hard work, but I will try to get some of my young friends to go there, and call occasionally to see them as long as my health will permit.

has published a letter in one of the Olympia papers, addressed to the American whaling merchants, urging them to select some port in Puget's Sound as a revdezvous for whale ships, on account of the fine harbors to be found there, and the abundance of ship timber, and

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—The present state of the Napoleon family, and the recent visit of the American members to France, will give interest to the following from the Courier of January 11th, 1804:

"Married in Baltimore, on Saturday, 27th ult, Jerome Bonaparte to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, eldest daughter of Mr. William Patterson, merchant, of that city."

In the Courier of May 18th, following, we find a paragraph giving notice of "Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and lady" having reached New York the 7th, in their coach and six, with surgeon and secretary in a curricle, and four outriders, footmen, &s., and taken up their residence in Greenwich street, with Mr. Manitault, late French Prefect of St. Domingo. The "late Prefect" of St. Domingo of itself speaks of change—and so with the names Bonaparte and St. Domingo, both leading to the past, and coop once symbolising a reproduction of an opoch once believed past return.—Charleston Courier, July 19.

priation of half a million for the water works improvement for the District of Columbia, "provided that no part of the sums hereby appropriated shall be expended until the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or either of them, shall appropriate and pay an amount equal to one-fourth of the said sum for the said purpose, and full power and authority are hereby given," &c.

In the House, the fortification appropriation bill was passed—72 to 68.

dollars per month was the recompense of sea-men, and it was impossible that they could be obtained for twelve in the navy. Eighteen dol-

lars is the sum now proposed.

Mr. Sollers would be willing to name twenty-five dollars, as the rate in the navy.

Mr. Bosock said the permanence of the naval service, and some other advantages, made satisfactory a smaller salary than is paid in

to 10,000. An exigency might arise, making this increase necessary for a brief period.

Mr. Rusk moved to take up the bill to merge the officers of the Texas navy into the navy of the United States, and the motion was The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill

houses, post effices, and court rooms.

Mr. Adams moved a proviso, that no money should be expended for a custom-house at any point where revenue collected shall not exceed the cost of collection. Lost.

he cost of collection. Lost.

The custom-house and marine hospital endment was adopted—yeas 31, nays 16. House of Representatives, July 26, 1854.

Mr. Letcher, in pursuance of previous no-tice, asked the consent of the House to permit him to introduce a bill to repeal the "act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construc-tion of a railroad therein." Objection being made, Mr. Letcher moved to suspend the rules

upon which motion the yeas and nays were de-manded, and the rules were not suspended yeas 100, nays 60—not two-thirds.

The House then (at 42 minutes past 11 o'clock) resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fuller in the chair, and resumed

the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and considered many proposed amendments.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Sollers, that none but Americans should hereafter be received as either officers or seamen, was ruled

out of order.

At twenty minutes past 12, the Committee At twenty minutes pass 12, the Committee arose and reported the bill to the House, with the amendments recommended.

Such of these amendments as were not objected to were adopted en masse, without a division; upon others, separate votes were ta-ken. That proposed by Mr. Gerrit Smith, that "no intoxicating liquors shall be provided as a beverage," and amended by Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., so that "no officer shall be allowed to use intoxicating drinks, except as medicine,"

to use intoxicating drinks, except as medicine,"
was adopted—yeas 84, nays 65.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved to reconsider this vote, and also to lay that motion on the table; which latter motion was decided in the negative—yeas 79, nays 31.

The motion to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment as amended, was then reconsidered—yeas 82, nays 76.

The question recurring on the adoption of

The question recurring on the adoption of the amendment, it was decided in the negative—yeas 80, nays 80. The Chair voted no.

After the Navy Appropriation bill had been passed

passed, Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back Senate bill to regu-iate the pay and increase the efficiency of the army, and for other purposes, with amend-ments.

He explained the bill, stating that it propos-

Several amendments were offered and debated; among those adopted were the following:

One providing for a commission to examine and report upon the extent, &c. of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, in Washington Territory; and authorising the President to purchase the same at a cost not exceeding \$300,000.

Amendments, giving the clerks in the State Department and the Coast Survey office the addition of 20 per cent, for the last year.

An amendment increasing the salaries of the United States Ministers at France and England to \$15,000 per annum, and discontinuing the outfits for those positions.

An amendment offered by Mr. Bayard, appropriating \$300,000 for the continuation and extension of the General Post Office building around the whole square, bounded by E, F, 7th, and 6th streets, was debated and rejected—yeas 16, nays 25.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Conference, on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Letcher addressed the Committee on the subject of increased pay, and in opposition thereto. He was willing to raise the pay of soldiers to such price as would produre a complement of them.

Mr. Giddings, in a brief speech, contended that true reform in the army would be a reduction of the army, and he averred, that by the observance of a kind and humans course of

the observance of a kind and humane course of conduct, the friendship of the Indians on the frontiers could be secured, and they could be

New York, July 27.—The royal mail steamer Africa arrived this morning, at 10 o'clock, with three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to July 15.

The commercial advices by this arrival are important. Cotton and breadstuffs have both declined.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and cotton had declined one-sighth; sales during the week, 40,000 bales. Fair Uplands, 6½; fair Orleans, 6¾ a 6½; sales on Friday, 6,000 bales.

prices steady—white is quoted at 33s. 6d., yellow at 34s. 6d.

The Liverpool provision market was dull; beef unchanged. Lard steady at 52s. a 53s.

The London money market was active. Consols had declined to 91%.

From the Seat of War.—It is stated that Austria has summoned Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a month, and will occupy Wallachia without waiting for an answer.

The Turks had captured the Isle of Ramadan, after a battle of twelve hours. During the battle, the Russians set fire to several vessels.

sels.
At the latest advices from Omer Pasha's camp, 18,000 Anglo-French troops had joined Omer Pasha at Rutschuk.
The Turks had crossed the Danube at Oltenitza.

It is rumored that the whole of Germany would shortly join in the Austro-Prus

treaty.

The capture of the fortress of Guergero by the Turks had been confirmed.

The number of Turks that crossed the Dan-

The Russians had completely cleared the Transylvania frontier.

From the Baltic.—A despatch from Berlin states that Napier's fleet had been joined by Admiral Corry's fleet in Barro Sound.

It is stated that the cholers was very fatal to the Baltic fleet.

Napoleon had reviewed the troops destined for the Baltic at Bologne. He addressed them in a brief, pointed, and energetic speech. It is stated that they will positively embark on the 20th of July.

stated that they will positively embark on the 20th of July.

Spain.—The rebels under Gen. O'Donnell are near Almagry. The small republican rising near Valencia had been put down.

The latest despatches from Spain state that the insurgents had determined to carry on a protracted guerrilla war.

India.—The India overland mail, with Cal-

this arrival.

Miscellaneous.—The cholera continued to an alarming extent at St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt. On the 1st of July there were 580 cases stadt. On the 1st of July there were 580 cases in the former city.

Cholera, in its worst form, had broken out on board the Australian emigrant ship Diargo. Such were the awful ravages of the disease, that the ship put back immediately to Liverpool. Fifty persons had already died.

The American ship David Hadley, with over four hundred emigrants on board, had put back in a leaky condition.

In Marseilles, France, cholers had made terrible havoc—106 persons having died in one day of that disease.

It is rumored that the French army had received a check in Africa.

Piracy in the Greek waters was on the increase.

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surplus revenue in the purse. From fifty to one hundred dollars per month cas suly be made by selling the two following popular orks in any part of the country: OUR PARISE; or, Annals of Pastor and

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July 10—44.

No. 61 Comphill Roston. July 10-48 No. 61 Cornhill, Boston

GILMAN'S HAIR DYR.

which is Liquid HAIR DYE instanton county changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.— Boston Post.

Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Invent-

or and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealers in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-

cuality, warranted to stand the climate of California, Australia, the Indies, and Africa.

Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Manutacturer, Cincinnati, O.

DROPSY, CANCER, TETTER, FISTULA. A ND Diseases of the Genital Organs, removed in an inoredibly short time. Invalids afflicted with the above complaints can be successfully treated at Ne. 86 Broadway, between Second and Third streets, east side. Office hours from ten to twelve o'cleck. Drs. WHITTEMORE and STOCKWELL, Dec. 22.

conduct, the friendahip of the Indians on the frontiers could be secured, and they could be made our allies in the enforcement of good order.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, did not oppose the increase proposed, but contended that the compensation of the Major General should not be increased, as it was now high; his quarters were permanent, and he was not subjected to the expence incurred by officers of inferior grades on active duty.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, replied. He contended that the compensation of the major the practice of the self-dider, from the ranks up, and submitted to all the attendant dangers, fatigues, losses, and privations.

Mr. Pridges required to know if Mr. Lane had over known an officer to resign because he could not live upon his pay?

Mr. Lane, Yes, many, many; and I can name them to you. I know that of which is speak. I entered the army a common soldier, and left it a brevet brigadier genoral; and is should have been better off had I devoted my time to the oulivation of corn.

THERE DAYS LATEE FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 27.—The royal mail steamer Africa arrived this morning, at 10 o'clock, with three days later intelligence from Liver.

More Home Testsmony.

Pullabarphila, March 1, 1852.

Propered by Parchad Train, and pleasant.

More Home Testsmony.

Pullabarphila, March 1, 1852.

Propered by Parchad by Amy desired pains and all parks of Europe. Her date desiration and pleasant.

More Home Testsmony.

Pullabarphila, March 1, 1852.

Pullabarphila, March 1, 1853.

Propered by Europe and the steeling proper in very late and seed from Liver.

Pullabarphila, March 1, 1853.

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More Home Testsmony.

Pullabarphila, March 1, 1853.

Propered by Europe and left in the seed of Europe.

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stcamer Africa arrived this morning, at 10 o'clock, with three days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to July 15.

The commercial advices by this arrival are important. Cotton and breadstuffs have both declined.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and cotton had declined one-eighth; sales during the week, 40,000 bales. Fair Uplands, 6½; fair Orleans, 6¾ a 6½; sales on Friday, 6,000 bales.

The Liverpool flour market had also declined. Philadelphia and Baltimore we quote at 34s. 6d.; Western at 33s. 6d., and closing dull.

No change had taken place in the prices of wheat. Mixed American we quote at 10s. 6d.

The Liverpool corn market was active, and prices steady—white is quoted at 33s. 6d., yellow at 34s. 6d.

ent from its use. I have recommended it to a great many smitced with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours truly,

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the norves and digestive organs.

They are, withel, and, octatin, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apôthecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. KIDWELL.

April 1—3taw

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET PHRENOLOGICAL CABINAT.

TOWLERS, WELLS, & CO., Phrenologists and
Pablishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh. Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnettim, and Phonography,
wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Professional examinations, with charts, and full written
descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet
free.

the Turks had been confirmed.

The number of Turks that crossed the Danube on the 8th were 40,000. They were obstinately opposed by the Russians, but the last ter were entirely defeated, with a loss of 900 killed and wounded.

The allied fleets were last seen directly opposite Sebastopol, and numbered fifty-eight sail.

One hundred and fifty wagons, with wounded soldiers, had arrived at Bucharest; among the wounded were eighty officers.

Accounts from Transylvania state that Austrians and Russians were concentrating their forces on the respective frontiers, and that 450 carts, laden with wounded Russians, had arrived at Jassy.

Convents on the frontier of Poland were being despoiled by the Russians.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives gloomy pictures of the situation of the working classes.

Omer Paeha had arrived at Silistria.

The peninsula of Dobrudscha, between the Danube and the Black Sea, had not yet been ovacuated.

The Anglo-French forces encamped near Yarm were roady to enter the campaign.

A pitched battle between the Anglo-French forces and Russians, at Rutschuk, was daily anticipated.

The Russians had completely cleared the Transylvania frontier.

From the Ballit.—A despatch from Berlin states that Napier's fleet in Barro Sound.

It is stated that the cholers was very fatal to the Baltic fleet.

No. 333 Broadway, New York. THE best and most improved Pianos and Melodeons in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's
Fair Premium Pianos, with or without the Molian,
and with iron frames and oiroular scales. The merits
of these instruments are too well known to need further commendation. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, an
alegant instrument for small rooms. Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, of the old established firm of Hallet &

equal temperament. 20 Melodeons of others, of all styles and prices.

Tin's unrivalled Guitars, from \$25 to \$50. Fin.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING COUGH, CECUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

NEVER could this be said with more truth, than it now applies to this remedy for affections of the throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and power acknowledge its supremacy, while both the little and the great can feel its benefits. The liberalits mastery over distempers which have bassed their art. Those of exalted stations are not ashamed to testify to its virtues, but deem it a duty and a pleas.
ure to thus hold out the lamp of their experience to

Translation.

[Translation.]

VERMILLIONVILLE, LA., April, 1858.

I have of lite made frequent use of your Cherry
Pectoral in my practice, and am happy to inform you that in no esse yet has it failed me. I have made some signal cures of Laryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one case of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could smalloy.

amploy.

Accept, air, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

JULES CLAUD COUGUET, M. D.,

Late Surgeon of the Royal Marine, France.

Mons. le Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Extract from a letter of our Minister at the Court of the Sublime Porte:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A. DEAR SIE: The Charry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his Private Secretary at the pelace, and you will doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were so kind as to send me, has been given to friends, who have in many cases found it exceedingly useful.

Yours, respectfully, GRO. P. MARSH, Minister Plenipotentiary U. S. A. to Turkey.

Dr. J. C. Ager.

Among the eminent Editors who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures and immense success of the Cherry Pectoral in their sections, we may mention—

their sections, we may mention-

Space will not admit full testimonials here, but the agent below named will furnish my American Almanae, gratin, to all who ask for it, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable greef of these statements.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Leweil, Mass, feld in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

May 6—taugl

CROCKER, MCKUNE, & ROBINSON. quilding, Sacramento. , Apr.
IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millistones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common nick.

piece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly

continued by the series of the machines, and to sell State, and the machine, and the spirite state in the spirite state in the spirite state, and the spirite state the diameter of the millitanes, and the spirite state, and the spirite state in the spirite state, and the spiri

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass.,

IMPORTER of French and German Toy Watches;

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ng competition.

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March 18—1y

Months and Prices before buying.

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March 18—1y

601 Broadway, New York.

WASHIN

THE TRIAL ggested by the con Sat we not in s Weke we not i From its ho

Thoughts with Tears that w Who is He, the In this hall Tell us, does To His na Does He truly Whose foll

We who hail t His nature He has blessed Wreathing a Bay, does He p The lowly a Evil angels, do And our son We who in Hi On us does] Who dares etis In our mids

All around our Coils that sh Trailing foul Hange the Rearts of mer Turn they Who will face Souls in Ch Ye who claim Of His love

Strength He g

To his work

Chelsea, Massac LEON A BOMANCE

Zachariah "I have been tienes," observed he admitted the St. Anne.

"And I've been hour," retorted couldn't get along Grit by his side. the fire, though or ansicient heat to r for no words

tered upon the h met, except an ob-effect that he cons neaning English as he sorted some figures, which he indebted for my ishman who ga to my grand dis had money enoug every bank in P couragin'," obsergiance at his much good com line. You see, i day, you're e'en a a better the nex Now, I never had me. When I see number, or on a long odds. Some gets bit, tarnatio

"I've proved it of all those books. science of number ties, on the doctr There is not an world. When man, they were day. On them, a sands of visits t houses were permy theory, and the or could go far it is to be done. enough te back best and noblest drew his chair of passing from pa out to the end, tain sum, migh the time, his v elucidation of bring it down t ing. At last he

alizing my hor prize was in om me-all i stake." He looked at this worthy, "
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